



THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

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PORTSMOUTH, N. H. TUESDAY, MAY 23 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS

THE HOUSE CLEANING SEASON

HAVING ARRIVED THE QUESTION NOW IS WHO SHALL I GET TO DO MY PAINTING, PAPER HANGING, WHITEWASHING, ETC.

J. HOWARD CROVER

Does excellent work and you will make no mistake by calling on him. He guarantees satisfaction, and you will not a complete stock of Wall Papers. Goods are all new and prices are the lowest. Estimates furnished on all kinds of work. Don't forget the place,

J. HOWARD CROVER

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You Will Wear No Other,

Price, \$3.00,

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It is worth seeing our miniature and complete working shoe factory. The finest machinery built.

We do all kinds of repairing at short notice.

Ladies Fur Capes

Renaired and Changed Over In The Best Manner

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JOHN S. TILTON'S,

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THIS SPACE BELONGS TO

- LAWRENCE -

Portsmouth's Swell Tailor

DO NOT FAIL TO EXAMINE THE GREAT BARGAINS AT OUR

Summer Opening of White Hats

May 26th, 27th and 29th.

MOCROFT'S, 12 MARKET SQUARE.

NEWSBOYS ATTENTION!

Read What the Herald Has in Store For You.

A \$5.00 Present For Every Hustler.

The army of Herald newsboys who have for years shouted their favorite paper on the street, are to be rewarded by the management.

The five newsboy is the success of a newspaper and the Herald appreciates that its faithful corps of newsboys have done much toward bringing it to the front rank as a local paper and and in order to show a proper appreciation of their efforts will present all the hustlers with a new \$75.00 1899 bicycle.

The winners will be decided on June 25th.

Here is the plan—Every newsboy will be given a check when he purchases his papers showing the number he buys and when all checks are turned into the office on June 25th the two boys having the largest number will be presented with a wheel bearing the name "Herald". They are beauties and can now be seen at the Herald office.

The third largest will receive an elegant camera.

The Herald will also make every boy entering the contest and who comes within half the number of the leader a liberal cash prize.

Newsboys in any of the adjoining towns are eligible to enter the contest.

PECULIAR CASE

Mrs. Everett Weare Was Thought to Be Dead—She Was Unconscious.

EXETER, May 22.—Another unusual occurrence took place at Exeter yesterday, when Mrs. Everett Weare, who was supposed to be dead regained consciousness.

Mrs. Weare has been sick for some time with erysipelas, and yesterday morning she was taken suddenly worse and a messenger was sent to the family physician, Dr. Douglas of Amesbury, Mass., to go to her aid at once.

Shortly after the message was sent to the physician, she lost consciousness and apparently was dead. An undertaker was telephoned for. Before the latter arrived, Dr. Douglas came and on examining Mrs. Weare found a spark of life left in her body.

He commenced work upon her, and finally succeeded in restoring her to consciousness. The undertaker was notified that his services were not needed.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY BANQUETED.

OMAHA, May 22.—Rear Admiral Schley was tendered a reception and banquet by the Commercial club today. The reception was of an informal character. All the leading men of this city were present.

COUNCIL OFFICES CLOSED

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The state department has closed up the consular offices at San Juan, P. R. and at Manila. Congress failed to make an appropriation for the pay of employees at this office.

LARGE HOLES IN HER HULL.

PORTSMOUTH, ENG. May 22.—Divers examined the Paris today and found four or five holes in her hull. A number of the passengers held a meeting this evening and passed a vote of thanks to the officers for their deliverance.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Marblehead arrived today at Rio on her way from Norfolk to the Pacific station. The Wilmington sailed from Pernambuco for Rio.

WENTWORTH HOUSE BRIDGE CLOSED.

Wentworth house bridge will be closed on June 25th until further notice. Extensive repairs are to be made to this structure.

The best of all Pills are BEECHAM'S.

NOW AT TOP NOTCH.

How the Sells Brothers Have Gained the Pinnacle of Eminence.

Some people have the impression that a circus is a crude, hard core person. The trouble is, likely, that the public judges the managers and executive staff from the mirror held up to view reflecting the persons of the first class, candy butchers and reserved seat peddlers. This must be the case, else things would be otherwise, although it is rather hard, at times, to account for impressions.

The proprietor of a foundry is not judged by the necessary untidiness of the coal shovellers, or a ship owner by the deck moppers. Big enterprises, which require brains to run successfully, do not usually have behind them low-browed and de-olite individuals, although coal shovellers and ship moppers are not usually such. A big circus may not be the prettiest thing in the world to run, but where you find one that is a success, that is conducted on business lines, it will be discovered that the men managing it are of good, sterling character, men who, in their own communities are accounted upright and honorable citizens.

The Brothers Sells are a case in point. They make Columbus, Ohio, their home, in which city they were born and raised. These brothers are among the biggest property owners of their native city, every dollar of their big fortune having been acquired in the circus business. They each have splendid homes and cultured families, and are altogether of the top notch people of the town. It may seem rather odd to some people to know that these circus proprietors are regular attendants at church with their families and are leaders in all works of charity. In this respect they are like the great Barnum.

Just why the Sells Brothers with such great wealth and power, remained away from New York until this season is a mystery. For nearly thirty years they have battled with the Barnum show in the West, and were never once put down. The Barnum and the Sells Brothers' circuses, by the way, were organized the same year, in 1871. The Columbus concern, instead of working to the east, has kept its own in the western country. They have, however, repeatedly visited upon New York state and New England, extending their territory to include Australia, which country they have visited repeatedly, having come in competition, in times back, with James A. Bailey, when he was the owner of "The Great London Circus." Mr. Bailey, now owner of the Barnum circus, was the business rival of the Sells for nearly thirty years, fighting them tooth and nail, first with the Cooper and Bailey, then with the "Great London circus," and subsequently with the great power of the Barnum and Bailey circus. But the Sells Brothers have withstood all these onslaughts, and now, after so many, many years of unceasing opposition, he is their business partner.

If Sells Brothers were not of the right sort of stuff, they would hardly have passed through over a quarter of a century of business storms, storms and quicksands, to find themselves in the end opulent, and powerful in their calling. Men who have weathered such opposition as these men have had, are usually found of morocco bound quality.

Mr. James A. Bailey's introduction and recommendation, however, would have been sufficient for New Yorkers.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

TO BEAT THE RECORD.

CLEVELAND, May 22.—An Automobile started from Cleveland for New York to day to beat the record.

To Cure Constipation, Forcibly, Take One of These Candy Laxatives. 10c or 25c. Do not fail to cure, druggists refund money.

TEA TABLE TALK.

Some of the number bathing in the sea are reported for the season 1899. If you visit any of them for the dip, take along a little of that water plentifully dosed with mustard.

Dramatically exclaimed former Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts to a group of Boston "mummies" and childish old men, as he tore in twain an American flag and put upon it venomously, "Aguinaldo is in the right and the president is in the wrong!" And former Governor Boutwell is plumb in the middle of damfoolishness. His spouting resembles more and more the braying of an ass.

"Doctor Pangloss" remarks in the Boston Traveler that Harvard should arrange a baseball game with the team of the New Hampshire Agricultural college—it would be an exciting contest. Yes, and I'd back the college end of it too. Harvard has too many laddie boys who wear corsets and think to win games on their complexions and snape. I never saw any athletic event won in that way yet.

Last week an American flag was sent up over the city of Boston to the height of eight hundred feet, by means of a kite. Now if they would just send Edward Atkinson and all his pamphlets up about four thousand feet in the same way, and then out the string.

Mayor Van Wyck of New York be came riled before the Mazet investigation committee two or three days ago. He declared that the newspaper story about Capt. Devry's testimony "was made up" and that "he helped make it up." He headed that a young man in a newspaper office could not be truthful and make a living. If Van Wyck had said that a man in New York city politics couldn't make a living unless he would lie, steal, bribe and be bribed, he would have hit the ball's eye. The Mazet investigation is showing that the government of the metropolis is rotten rather than those Angelen stables which Hercules could clean only by defecating a river through them. It would be a good idea to turn the East river down into the Bowery and its adjacent neighborhood and wash out some of that Tammany stench.

It is clear that blockbusting and other artistic sort of robbery have been perpetrated in New York by the wholesale, under an elaborate system. Somebody without a conscience has waxed rich out of this. Has Van Wyck been eating from this crib? Let him prove that he isn't one of the gang before seeking to shove his shortcomings upon the newspapers and crouch behind them.

Gen. Carlos Ruff, a prominent Cuban, said to a newspaper correspondent last week "Older men realize that it would be impossible to maintain war against the Americans. It is thoroughly desirable to learn what is intended. For, one, I have no doubt of the sincerity of American promises, and the present is a time for serious thought on the part of all, not for the gratification of the petty ambitions of individuals." This is sound talk.

Admiral Dewey has started home from Manila and there is already a great boom in the bunting trade. It is estimated that twenty-five million yards of the colored cloth will be used to welcome the returning hero. The demand for ordinary cloth and prints for conversion into bunting has almost exhausted the supply.

The proposed alterations of the Raleigh will constitute a very delicate job. The eyes of all the other navy yards in the country will be upon our Portsmouth mechanics and it behooves them to work with extreme faithfulness and nicety. They have never yet failed in their duty upon any vessel committed to them and I do not expect them to fall short in this, one of the most important pieces of work which they have ever undertaken.

It is likely that a game of baseball will be played in this city on Memorial day between a picked Portsmouth team and some strong nine hereabouts. Several new players of experience have come into the city recently, and these, with the local reliables always ready for a game, make a smart combination possible. I think there would be money in two contests with the Battery A team. These fellows have been putting up stiff ball and have plenty of confidence in themselves. With baseball all around

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

us this year, it seems a pity that we can't have a little ourselves.

Had Aguinaldo followed this sensible reasoning, he would not be sitting idly in the Luzon wilderness, chewing the end of a pipe, crying and wringing his hands, and seeing his sick and starving soldiers slipping from his control. The fact stands that this young man has been fighting for his own personal benefit. The cry of "liberty" was only a last appeal for the sympathy and support of the world, when he realized that the current of the contest was turning against him and would certainly swamp him. Aguinaldo began the war under a trio of inspirations. He wanted to get into Manila and have a great orgy of looting, feasting and murder. He thought he could easily whip the Yankee troops and gain wide renown. He fancied the American government might buy him off with a fabulous sum and a high office.

Aguinaldo is simply an adventurer, a schemer, out for all he can get. He has been beaten to a standstill. He set forth with a few thousand tattered troops to become another Alexander or Napoleon. He quite forgot that he was going up against the finest fighters in the business. He forgot also that Alexander and Napoleon had brains and bravery. Aguinaldo has about as much of either as his Hoar-Atkinson allies in his country. Aguinaldo is a bursted bubble. He kicked a hornet's nest like a foolish child. Now he is feeling the pain. The Yankee hornets have long stings.

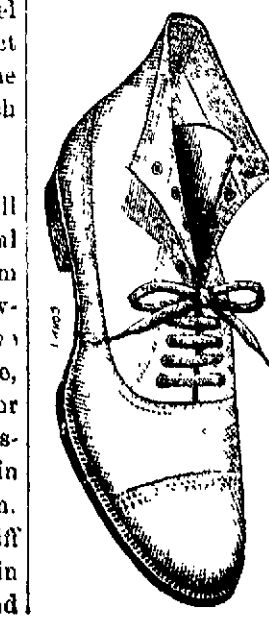
Kittery captures W. D. Howells for the summer, but York's disappointment is softened by the gratifying announcement that Thomas Bailey Aldrich will pass the season at the Harbor. We shall have around us during the warm weather, besides these two noted authors, Thomas Nelson Page, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Sarah Orne Jewett and others prominent in the literary world.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

Luke Leighton has by special request of the owner, Hqn. Frank Jones, consented to become landlord for the six months' season of the Park Tavern, Granite State Park, Dover, and with Mrs. Leighton will remove this week, their daughters remaining here till the close of the season. There will be monthly races, the first event being on Memorial day. Leighton knows how to keep a hotel, and as to horses, he knows them all, and can put them through their paces. It will be a needed recreation after the hard work he has done in Exeter.—Exeter Gazette.

STORY OF A SLAVE

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, head-ache, back-ache, fainting and dizzy spells. This miracle-working medicine is a godsend to the weak, sickly, run down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Globe Grocery Co., Druggist.



EVERYBODY BUYING A PAIR OF BOY'S SHOES THIS WEEK WILL GET A POCKET KNIFE AND CHAIN FREE.

FRANKLIN SHOES

FOR MEN, BOYS, YOUTHS AND LITTLE MEN. You May Pay More

But You Cannot Buy a Shoe That Will Wear Better, Fit Better, Or Look More Stylish.

Quality And Price Prove Value. We Have It All.

C. F. DUNCAN, 5 MARKET SQUARE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

DEADLY BACTERIA.

NOW FLIES AND MOSQUITOES DISTRIBUTE GERMS.

Scientists Daily Making New Discoveries—Majority of Our Soldiers Lost in Spanish American War Died From Typhoid Fever Carried by Flies.

The relations of insects and bacteria to man are of the highest importance and are only just beginning to be appreciated in a vague manner by the public.

The extent to which diseases are covered by insects is appalling. Scientists are daily making new discoveries of this character. As a very pertinent illustration of what takes place it may be pointed out that the majority of our soldiers lost in the late war died from typhoid fever carried by flies.

Texas fever is conveyed by the Southern cattle tick. Professor Koch found that the Tsetse fly, which causes an enormous loss of cattle in Africa, kills not simply by its bite but also by introducing harmful micro-organisms into the blood of its victim.

The germs of malaria are inserted into the blood of man by mosquitoes. The insect finds the germs on the de-



NOSE OF COMMON HOUSE FLY CARRYING DISEASE GERMS.

caying animal and vegetable matter on which it feeds. The mosquito also conveys the horrible malaria diseases of the East, which include elephantiasis, leprosy is communicated by mosquitoes and other biting insects.

The "pink eye" of the Southern United States is attributed to the horse tick. In the Fiji Islands Europeans have to wear a veil to protect themselves against a serious native eye disease, which is spread by the gnat.

Flies played an important part in causing the recent terrible outbreak of bubonic plague in Asia. The horse fly and a common variety of biting fly (stomoxys calcitrans) infect cattle and even men with the germs of anthrax.

Even without the intervention of flies and other insects man is always loaded with a swarm of microbes. A well known bacteriologist recently set about classifying the various orders of bacteria which are found on the human skin. He gave up the task after he had counted two hundred kinds.

Every one of these different kinds was found to the number of rarely less than five million. Thus it seems that every man carries about with him microbes considerably exceeding the entire population of the world.

Fortunately we are not utterly at the mercy of these microbes. Very often it is only the sick whom they can hurt. Nature, who never creates a pest without supplying some means of combating it, has furnished the human body with several lines of defense against the microbial hordes.

The first line of defense is the skin, which most of the micro-organisms are incapable of penetrating. It is just here that we perceive the dangers to which we are exposed from the stinging insects. They introduce into the blood germs which would otherwise not be able to pass the skin. The common house fly does not bite, but it may spread infection by depositing the germs in the mouth, nose or eyes.

Besides the skin there is another line of defense against the microbes in the mucous membrane lining the mouth, throat and digestive tract. The pneumonia bacillus and the diphtheria bacillus are frequently found in the throats of healthy persons and cause them no inconvenience whatever. They are unable to gain entrance to the tissues unless there is an inflammation, caused probably by a cold or some other violent disturbance of the normal health.

The body has another very important defense against the army of microbes in the gastric juice of the stomach. This contains free hydrochloric acid, which is extremely de-



MICROBE-LADEN FOOT OF HOUSE FLY. STRUCTURE TO GERMS. The cholera germ in particular is unable to flourish in this acid, and therefore a stomach in a thoroughly sound condition is a sure protection against cholera.

The blood also possesses certain properties of defense against microbes the nature of which scientists are only just beginning to find out. Microbes will flourish in the blood of certain animals. Diphtheria, for instance, does not infect rats or mice. There are in the blood of these animals certain floating substances which have destructive properties so far as the bacteria of diphtheria are concerned. When the bacteria attack any point of the organism these substances receive an automatic signal and float to that point. There they help to destroy the invaders.

Acting in co-operation with these substances are those corpuscles of the blood which are called "phagocytes." They not only attack the microbes, but eat them.

The human blood possesses phagocytes, and it is by their action that we acquire immunity against smallpox and other diseases after one attack. When the smallpox germ first attacks the body the phagocytes hasten to defend it. If the body lives the phagocytes in the blood have become so vigorous that they will be able to repel any future attack of the smallpox germ with ease.

THE MAREORAMA.

One of the Attractions at the Paris Exposition—A Land Steamer.

One of the attractions of the Paris Exposition of 1900 will be the Mareorama, which will consist of a large ocean steamer, the passengers upon which will have an opportunity of making a voyage from Marseilles to Constantinople; that is to say, an imaginary voyage, since the vessel will not move forward at all, the illusion of sailing being introduced by an arrangement that has already been employed upon the spectacular stage.

The vessel will be mounted upon a spherical pivot, and the only motions that it will have will be those of pitching and rolling, which will be given it through the maneuvering of four pistons.

It will be surrounded with genuine boiling and foaming water, and in the ventilators will be placed seaweed and algae, traversed by a current of air that will become impregnated with marine odors.

The spectators, or passengers rather, will walk about at their pleasure or sit at ease in chairs upon the deck, which will reproduce that of a genuine steamer with the minutest accuracy, with all the details of masts, rigging, smoking and vibrating funnel, and a crew executing various maneuvers at the command of an experienced captain.

At the same time, to the starboard and port of the vessel will unroll canvases 50 feet in height, painted with all the perfection that might be expected from the brush of M. d'Ale, and representing the port of Marseilles flying to the rear, Frioul, Chateau d'If and fishermen's boats, and then the high seas and the Algerian and Tunisian coasts toward which the vessel will be apparently steering.

Over half a mile of canvas will unfold all the sites and episodes of this picturesque voyage. Every one is acquainted with the phenomenon: the displacement of an object which occupies the entire field of vision gives the stationary spectator the impression that he himself is moving.

It is the intention to change the canvases after the exposition is over, and then, perhaps, make a trip to the north pole.—(Revue Internationale des Expositions de 1900.)

Expense of Parliament.

A paragraph going the rounds of European papers is intended to show that popular government through a representative legislature is generally more expensive than monarchical government. According to this view the most expensive parliament in Europe is that of France. The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate cost nearly £100,000 a year. Russia, Austria has no parliament in the American and English sense, saves this item of expense, a saving which must seem to most persons insignificant when compared with the advantages derived.

One reason why the French Assembly is so expensive is its extensive membership. There are 300 Senators and 584 Deputies, a total in excess of 800. The salary paid each is 9,000 francs, or \$1,800 a year—\$200 less than was paid New York Assemblymen before consolidation. French legislators also have free passes on the railroads. Italian legislators receive no salary, but have free transportation on railroads. The cost of the Italian Parliament was 2,100,000 lire last year, or about \$420,000. The Holland legislature is in two branches, the First and Second Chambers of the State-General. The former comprises 50 members who receive 10 guilders a day during the session, and the second 100 members, who receive 2,000 guilders a year for their mileage. A Dutch guilder is approximately two-fifths of a dollar, and the total expenditure of the Dutch Parliament is \$300,000 a year in the equivalent of American money. As might be expected, Spain has an elaborate parliamentary system, whereby not alone do the elected representatives of the people (for of such of the people as vote) have places in the Cortes, but also those who, without being elected, receive a cumulative vote, reserve a place for themselves to have elected them in one. Spain expended last year 1,640,000 pesetas for its Cortes, equivalent to about \$350,000. Portugal expended for parliamentary services about \$100,000, and Austria, with two Chambers, one in Vienna and the other in Budapest, about 4,000,000 florins, of which 2,300,000 was for the Austrian Reichsrath, and 1,700,000 for the Hungarian Parliament. The members of the lower Austrian house, ostensibly a representative body, receive 1 florin a day for their services and get besides mileage on Austrian railroads. By the official valuation of the United States Treasury an Austrian florin is worth 20 cents, so that an Austrian lawmaker receives substantially (the question of mileage apart) the same pay as the law of the United States fixes as a minimum for laborers on some of its public works.

The members of the Swedish Parliament number 150 in the upper and 250 in the lower branch. The former get no pay, the latter receive 1,200 crowns, or \$300 a year, and if the session lasts longer than four months they receive 10 crowns additional for each day of actual service. A Swedish crown is worth about 26 cents, and this means an addition of \$2.60 a day for legislative overtime. England spends about \$260,000 a year for the British Parliament, the members of which serve without salary. The German Reichstag, one branch of which represents the political divisions of the country, and the other branch the voters, cost about \$100,000 a year. Belgium spends \$150,000 for this purpose, and Greece 500,000 drachmas for its Chambers of Deputies, the equivalent of \$100,000. The United States have 90 Senators and 350 Congressmen approximately with an annual salary account of \$2,500,000, exclusive of the expenditures for clerks, secretaries, stationery, mileage and like expenses.

Amount of Powder to Propel Projectile.

The amount of powder required to propel cannon projectiles is about half the weight of the projectile. A projectile four inches in diameter weighs 33 pounds; five inches, 50 pounds; six inches, 100 pounds; eight inches, 250 pounds; ten inches, 500 pounds; twelve inches, 850 pounds; thirteen inches, 1,100 pounds; sixteen inches, 2,378 pounds.

A TOOTHLESS AGE.

DENTIST SAYS IT IS NEAR AT HAND FOR CIVILIZED NATIONS.

Thousands Wearing Artificial Teeth—Due to the Food We Eat and Improper Care of Teeth. The Civilized Lower Jaw Getting Too Small for Proper Number.

That a "toothless age" is near at hand for this country, if not, indeed, for the entire civilized world, is the theory of a dentist of prominence, and he is becoming a toothless people, and that very fast," says he.

"To begin with, I must make this bold statement, 'We are becoming a toothless people.' For otherwise how can we account for the fact that thousands of people today are wearing artificial teeth, and there are as many thousands who would wear them if they could afford to buy them? Look at our little children at the age of two, their teeth are already decayed. Our girls at the age of fourteen and sixteen have beautiful teeth indeed, but do not last long. In many instances they are artificial, their mothers and fathers at the age of forty or fifty cannot boast of having many sound teeth.

"Now, when you consider how much acute suffering and pain these people go through, how many sleepless nights and restless days they pass before they arrive at that happy moment when they have gotten rid of their own teeth and can wear artificial ones instead, you will naturally ask yourself the question, 'Has the Creator given us these organs for temporary use, with the intention of making suffering upon us?' No, they were given us to last us through life. If we do lose them prematurely and if we do suffer excruciating pain while we have them, it is due to our own carelessness, negligence and ignorance of the first principles of hygiene which govern the preservation of the teeth and mouth."

"I can add to these statements: It is not realized how the teeth are going in this generation. It is due to the food we eat, to the artificial conditions of the life of today, to the lack of care and the attention people give to their mouths."

"Now here is a case in point. The toothpick is not considered proper in fashionable society after meals, and floss silk is also never used. Yet both of these, if people would only realize it, are good things. After eating particles of food are entrapped between the teeth. The toothpick or floss silk will carry them away. But they remain, the particles of food, and an acid is formed which attacks the enamel and finally combines with the salts of the teeth to destroy them."

Teeth do not last as long as they used to. My experience has taught me that of men and women from fifty to sixty years of age from sixty to seventy-five per cent. now have artificial teeth. This statement seems astounding, but it is nevertheless true. There is a dental science enough to preserve them, but people will not give them a chance. They let them go, and a minute vegetable organism collects upon them. The enamel goes away, and the dentine (the inside coating) is laid bare; the dentine is attacked, and the nerves and the blood vessels are exposed; the nerves are derelict and the teeth die."

It is this dentist's theory that one great reason of the country's progress toward a "toothless age" is due to the lack of care of the temporary teeth of children. If these temporary teeth are bad, he says, the permanent teeth will be weakened. And yet very little attention is paid to a child's first teeth.

"Thumb or finger sucking is a bad habit for children," said the Doctor. "By this habit the lower teeth are forced inward, and the upper outward. Mouth breathing also produces irregularity of the teeth. The most effective way of breaking this habit is that employed by the Indian mother, who bandages the mouth of the child, and in that way forces it to breathe through the nostrils, or not at all."

Another important tendency the Doctor says he has frequently observed is that the lower jaw is becoming more and more contracted. It is now, he says, frequently necessary to remove some of the maiden teeth. The modern jaw, brought about through modern considerations of living, cannot accommodate all the teeth, and the extra ones are removed.

Hence the teeth, besides being poorer year by year, are gradually and steadily getting to a point where they will be fewer.

"Whenever there is decomposition of organic matter," the dentist declared, "innumerable colonies of microbes, the germs of disease, are generated. Through a mouth thus infected fresh food is daily taken, and during the process of mastication it is naturally mingled with the decayed matter in the mouth and then is passed into the stomach for digestion. It is astonishing then why one suffers from indigestion or other diseases."

"Good health demands thorough digestion, thorough digestion demands thorough mastication, thorough mastication demands sound and healthy teeth."

He Knew Better.

From Philadelphia comes a story of a hospital orderly possessed of more brain than brain. The man was an Irishman, only recently employed, and one night the resident physician told him to be on hand by 11 o'clock to take to the deadhouse the body of a consumptive patient who could not live past that hour.

Upon the stroke of the clock Dennis was on hand. The night nurse was in another part of the ward, and the patient was, to all appearances, dead. Dennis and his assistant tossed the body upon a stretcher and carried it out. In the hall the cold air revived the sufferer from the effects of "the hypodermic" which had been administered.

"Where are you takin' me?" he asked, "an' the house of corpses?" replied Dennis, "where the devil else d'ye think I'd be after takin' you?"

"But I'm not dead," protested the patient, starting up.

"Lie down this mornin'!" protested the orderly. "It's great cheek ye have! D'ye think ye know more about it than the doctor?"

HE WANTED HIS SHARE.

An Incident of Decatur's Capture of the Frigate Macedonian.

This is the story of a young sailor who lived two generations before young Dan Warrington, who gave his complete fortune of 48 cents to build a new battleship to replace the Maine. His first name was Bill and his last name is withheld. The incident occurred in the eventful year of 1812, on board our frigate United States, when under Capt. Decatur's skillful command, she captured after "long shot" action, the British frigate Macedonian, bringing her a prize to New York. Decatur got a gold medal from Congress in recognition of the capture, and this is what a Vermont newspaper printed in the year of Waterloo, telling of his part in this sea fight:

"On board Decatur's ship was a little boy about 9 years old. He was not considered one of the regular crew, but he shared the mess of a generous sailor who had two years before taken him from his widowed mother. The spirit of his father, who had also been a seaman, had long since gone aloft, and left his widow and little ones on the shoals of poverty. When the Macedonian hove in sight and all hands were clearing ship for action the little fellow stepped up to Commodore Decatur.

"And it please you, Captain," he said, "I wish my name might be put down on the roll."

"And what for, my lad?" inquired the commander.

"So that I can draw a share of the prize money, sir," said he.

"Pleased with the spirit and confident courage of the little hero, his name was ordered on the list; but the moment was too important to say more. After the prize was taken Decatur thought of the little sailor boy and called him up.

"Well, Bill," said he, "we have taken her, and your share of the prize, if we get her safe in will be about \$200. What will you do with it?"

"I'll send one half of it to my mother, sir, and the other half shall send me to school."

"That's noble," cried the Commodore.

"Delighted with the spirit of the lad, he took him under his immediate protection, and obtained for him the birth of a midshipman. Every attention is given to his education, and he gives great promise of making an accomplished officer."

Webster's Bargain Day.

A sharp Nantucket man had a small case which was to be tried at Nantucket one week in June, and he posted to Webster's office in great haste. It was a contest with a neighbor over a matter of considerable local interest, and his pride as a litigant was at stake. He told Webster the particulars and asked what he would charge to conduct the case.

"Why," said Webster, "you can't afford to hire me. I should have to stay down there the whole week, and my fee would be more than the whole case is worth. I couldn't go down there for less than \$1,000. I could try every case on the docket as well as one, and it wouldn't cost any more, for one case would take my time for the entire week, anyway."

"All right, Mr. Webster," quickly replied the Nantucketer. "Here's your \$1,000. You come down and I'll fix it so you can try every case."

Webster was so amused over this proposition that he kept his word. He spent the entire week in Nantucket, and appeared on one side or the other in every case that came up for a hearing. The shrewd Nantucketer hired Daniel out to all his friends who were in litigation, and received in return about \$1,500, so that he got Webster's services for nothing and made a good profit to boot.

How He Got the Right Expression.

"Thanks," said the tragedian, "many thanks for your good opinion. I always study from nature, sir. In my acting you see reflected Nature herself."

"Try this cigar," said an admirer of nature, reverently. "Now, where did you study that expression of intense surprise that you assume in the second act?"

"From nature, sir, from nature. To secure that expression, I asked an intimate friend to lend me \$5. He refused. This caused me no surprise. I tried several more.

"Finally I asked one who was willing to oblige me, and as he handed me the note I studied in a glass the expression of my own face. I saw there surprise, but it was not what I wanted. It was alloyed with suspicion that the note might be a bad one. I was in despair."

"Well?" said the other, breathlessly.

"Then an idea struck me. I resolved upon a desperate course. I returned the \$5 note to my friend the next day, and on his astonished countenance I saw the expression of which I was in search."

Pleasant Inventor of Dynamite.

Alfred Noble, the inventor of dynamite, who recently died, has been honored by a beautiful monument to his memory at Hamburg, erected by his friend, Max A. Philipp. It represents the final triumph of the humane, enlightening idea of peace over the rough and bestial impulses of the world. It was Noble's greatest sorrow that the dynamite which he invented and devoted to works of utility was so commonly applied to the cruel purposes of war and anarchy.

"Snow," said the Frenchman, "is like the reserve of a young girl; it keeps warm that which is beneath it."

COBRA STORIES.

THRILLING INCIDENTS WHICH ATTEND LIFE IN INDIA.

A Soldier's Mistake Which Came Near Resulting in an Awful Tragedy—How a Hooded Snake Saved the Life of a Daring Officer in a Native Regiment.

"It was three years after the close of the Indian mutiny that I came near losing the members of my mess in a frightful way," said John Mann, who served in the British cavalry in India until 1849, and was now in the district of the North of Cawnpore, to break up the bandits, who had become very troublesome there. "I was one of a detachment under command of a lieutenant, against a band of these robbers who had made a stand in a little jungle village. We arrived there in the night, stormed their intrenchments by moonlight, killed or captured a round dozen of the bandits, and chased the rest into the jungle. Some of us followed them on foot among the reeds and bushes, but soon got tired of this useless business and were quite willing to stop and turn back at the sound of the reveille. Our hospital steward, a native, and a good one, was by my side. My canteen had been emptied on the march, and I was parched with the thirst that follows fighting. Something among the bushes, glistening on the ground like water, caught my eye.

"It's a stagnant pool left by the rains, but it'll serve to wet my throat," I said, and was for throwing myself down on my very belly to drink from it. But the steward pulled me back. "Nay, sahib, stay! Lend me your sword for a moment," he said.

"He took the sword and lightly stirred the pool with its point. From the middle of the pool a cobra's hooded head arose, and there came the sound of its hateful hiss. With a sweep of the sword the steward cut the reptile's head off, and at once what had seemed to me a water pool became the writhing coils of a serpent that had been fully six feet in length.

"That was your pool, sahib," the steward gravely said. "It is well that you paused before attempting to drink from it."

"The white belly and greenish back of the cobra, lying coiled in the moonbeams, had looked exactly like a water pool. But for the steward's warning I should have thrust my face down into that hideous coil.

"There was a case I knew in which a cobra saved a British army officer's life—not intending in the least to do so, of course. The officer had gone with a detachment to a district in northern India to bring to order one of the hill tribes that had been making robbery and had killed a civil officer or two. His quarters were at the bungalow of the magistrate of the district. He had got things quieted down among the tribesmen, and everything safe, to all appearances, and was preparing to take things easy, when one night, sleeping at the bungalow, he heard a cobra moving about in his chamber. A cobra looking about for prey, or when ready to fight, rears its head and about one-third of its body straight upward from the ground, and as the bed on which he lay was a very low one, the officer knew that if the cobra came to it he was liable to get bitten. At any movement he made the cobra would hiss, showing that it was in an unpleasant temper; and, to make things worse, the officer's night lamp had gone out, so that he could only judge of the snake's position by sound.

"He stooped the strain as long as he could and made up his mind that he would at any rate get to a place where the snake could not reach him. A tall dressing case stood against the wall, about six feet from the head of the bed. The officer reached out to a chair, set it half way between the bed and the dressing case and then stepped from the bed to the chair, and from the chair to the top of the dressing case. There he was safe from the cobra. As he perched on the dressing case in the dark thinking how ridiculous and uncomfortable his position was two hillmen stole in at the door, rushed to the bedside and struck fiercely with their tulwars the heap of bed clothing where the officer had lain, before they discovered that he was not there. The snake set up a loud hissing, which seemed to convince the assassins that the officer could not be in the room, and they went away without seeing him, passing the dressing case not a step away. The cobra presently crawled out of the room through the door they had left open, and the officer was able to get down from the dressing case and raise an alarm. The two hillmen he never caught, but he slept with a sentinel at his door during the rest of his stay in the district."

No Use for a Doctor.

The health of Stephen Warrington, a Nantucketer, Delaware, farmer, is remarkable. He is 74 years old, and since the day of his birth has never had a doctor prescribe for him. He has never been sick a day and has never taken a dose of medicine. Mr. Warrington is a powerful man, weighing about 200 pounds, and is 6 feet, 4 inches tall.

Good Advice For Negro Girls.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington, wife of the negro educator, in a recent address to the young people of her race in Milwaukee, warned them not to shrink from manual labor, for which there is so great a demand, in order to become teachers, as there are too many teachers now and not enough skilled, intelligent workers.

CHICAGO NEWS "DON'TS"

Don't pick quarrels before they are ripe.

Don't owe any person a grudge; pay as you go.

Don't trust a famed wolf and retorted enemy too far.

Don't provoke a quarrel; make a fight of it and then quit.

Don't work too hard in trying to avoid work.

Don't make fun of a fool unless you are the same sort.

Don't judge a woman's complexion by the color of her shoes.

Don't be afraid to use good advice for fear of spoiling it.

Don't think that bright men spend all their time reading.

Don't forget that man's chief end is the use of the head on.

Don't think a national debt isn't a blessing to the nation.

Don't think that an aching tooth is little that it isn't nerve.

Don't forget that as instructors, nations are superior to writers.

Don't expect to make a self-made man who is not proud of his poor.

Don't think because you can't say anything that others think so.

Don't attempt to borrow money on your wheel; it won't stand alone.

Don't get into the habit of talking to yourself if you are easily bored.

Don't take any stock in the man whose capital consists of wind.

Don't acquire a reputation for truthfulness by speaking ill of yourself.

Don't bother about taking aim if you want to shoot the chutes of oblivion.

Don't forget that an ounce of silence is better than a pound of explanation.

Don't think because you can fool some people that others can't fool you.

Don't think a man appreciates a cyclone because he is carried away by it.

Don't lang your head if you are guilty. That is what the sheriff's paid for.

Don't think love's young dream will kindle the kitchen fire on a cold morning.

Don't provide yourself with a wife and expect her to provide you with a home.

Don't take worry with you on your travels; you will find it on tap everywhere.

Don't expect a man to take water when you invite him to have something.

Don't blame a dentist for looking down in the mouth—that's what he gets paid for.

Don't turn over a new leaf unless you have something sensible to write on the page.

Don't think that in order to be candid it is necessary to step on other people's toes.

Don't refer to a spinster as one of your oldest customers if you want to retain her trade.

Don't think your milkman has peddled cows because he supplies you with blue milk.

Don't get the idea into your head that with women on juries there would be fewer disagreements.

Don't attempt to train up your children in the way they should go unless you are going that way yourself.

Don't comb your hair over the bald spot on your head and then kick because your grocer puts the big potatoes on top of the measure.

BARON SCHIMPF'S SAYINGS.

All's vell dot end's vell, but some dings iss bedder as vell.

Dere's no use in quoting philosophy do a man vot iss in lofe.

Vhen a voamn schmilts look out; but vhen she cries look more out.

A fool may make money bud it takes a wise man to spend it so dot de fools do it all the time.

A friend do everybody iss a friend do nobody, budt vhen he dies he iss apt do haf a pig veneral.

Vhen a man looks vise and he ain't vi-ber his face iss buildet dot vay he has gramps in his sthimmick.

Peauty iss budt shkin deeb, but if you don't expcet do eadt id dot iss choost so deeb enough as you vandt id.

All are nod dthieves dot dogs park ad, budt id der choost as vell do dog an eye on der man vhat a dog don't like.

De man vot saidt dot a voman iss as oldt as she looks, vas nod rightt in his headt. A voman iss more as ten years older.

Age iss a madder off veeling, nodt off years," says de boet. Off some beoples veel so bad as dey looks dey moos has liffed a goodt vyle.

Vhen a man says dot he vouldn't marry der pest voman dot liffs, chust dake der next car. Dot man vould haf to get a new face to speak to de best voman of his orquaintance.

DEVIOUS DEFINITIONS.

Essay—A paragraph padded with words.

Centurion—A cyclist who makes a century run.

Heirloom—The trousers that are handed down from father to son.

Quiet—About the hardest thing for a woman to keep in this world.

Experience—The comb a man acquires after he loses his hair.

PLANS ARE MADE KNOWN.

Draft of Form of Government Given to Filipinos.

GOVERNOR GENERAL IS PROPOSED

Also a Cabinet to Be Appointed by the President—dead-people to Act Later.

Manila, May 22.—The United States Philippine commission has submitted to the Philippine commissioners a draft of the form of government the president is prepared to establish.

According to this plan, a governor general will be appointed for the islands by the president, as will also be a cabinet; and later an advisory council will be elected by the people.

The Filipino commissioners who arrived here on Saturday to negotiate with the United States commissioners held a conference this morning with Messrs. Schurman, Worcester and Denby.

They say that they are without power to bind the so-called Filipino government in any particular, and can only refer any results of the present negotiations to Aguinaldo.

The Filipino commissioners, General Gregorio del Pilar, Lieutenant Colonel Alberto Barreto, Major Zola, and Senator Gregorio Gonzaga, with their families, spent today in visiting friends in Manila and conferred with Senators Florentino Torres, Pablo Ocampo, and Teodoro Yanco, the members of the local Filipino association who will participate in the meetings with the American commissioners.

Senator Torres was a member of Aguinaldo's commission before the war. He opposes independence and favors autonomy, and he has been most influential in persuading the followers of Aguinaldo to make the present advances. Autonomy is the burden of the talk of the Filipinos, and it is thought that the kind they wish for would be little different from the scheme of an American protectorate, which they talked of before the war.

Senator Paterno, who has succeeded the irreconcilable Mabini as president of the Filipino so-called cabinet, is a student and a writer of ability. He once drew up a plan of autonomy under Spain, which the Spanish government promised to adopt, then he became a troublemaker and rebelled on foot. The American commissioners, in studying the question of Philippine government, have found several good points in this scheme. Paterno is now the strong man in Aguinaldo's party.

All the moneyed leaders of the insurgents see that it is hopeless and are anxious for peace. Those who want money think they may profit by harassing the Americans a while longer.

On the suggestion of Mr. Schurman, president of the expedition, the local Filipino peace party has started a newspaper.

Major Kobbe's expedition to open up communication with General Lawton has occupied Arayat, about seven miles beyond Candaba, on the Rio Grande, following the course of the stream. No insurgents were found there, and the Dampangas along the river are friendly. Last Friday morning the troops Santa Ana, about six miles northeast of San Fernando, on the road to San Isidro. A priest met the expedition with a white flag.

Delegations from San Nicolas and Santiago, small villages just south of Arayat, came to him with the news that 200 insurgents, who had been holding both places, had withdrawn. They invited the Americans to enter, and as the members of the expedition marched in the church bells were rung, and the timid natives who had fled locked back.

In spite of the presence of the insurgent commissioners in Manila, the military operations continue with unabated vigor. The visitors are apparently oblivious to the true condition of affairs and are enjoying their visit here. They were immediately inundated with invitations, day and night, and express surprise at the state of affairs within their lines. They were led to believe that everything was chaotic and are delighted at the reception accorded them.

Reports received from persons who have arrived from the interior show that no troops are left in the northern provinces. They were all drafted south after the outbreak of the war. The villages on the west coast are almost deserted, and the Ilocos provinces are desirous of joining the Americans. It is only for the purpose of crushing the Tagalos. Many natives of Banquet and Ilocos said that if the Americans had not arrived civil war would necessarily have ensued, owing to the friction between the Tagalos and the inhabitants of the other provinces.

It is added that the only native troops now left are 7000 men under General Luna, at Tarlac, and about 4000 under General Pineda. Even those troops are demoralized and short of arms and supplies. Many of their rifles are disabled, and they are unable to repair them, owing to the lack of mechanics and materials.

A coasting steamer which has arrived here reports that the Spanish garrison at Zamboanga, Island, at Mindanao, is held by the rebels in much the same manner as the Americans held them while they were in the vicinity of Manila. Every night the Spaniards are subjected to an ineffectual fusillade, and if they are not soon relieved they will be reduced to the condition of the Spanish garrison at Iloilo just previous to its evacuation of that place.

Washington, May 22.—The war department has received the following telegram from General Otis:

"Conditions as follows: In Bulacan province troops maintained at Quilaga, Baling, San Miguel. Lawton proceeding down Rio Grande river from San Isidro; has driven enemy westward from San Antonio, Carles and Arayat, where he was joined yesterday by Kob-

be's column; will reach Santa Ana and Candaba today.

"MacArthur still at San Fernando, and will occupy cities south and westward; insurgent forces disintegrating daily.

"Luna's force at Tarlac much diminished; has destroyed several miles railway in his front; number of officers of rank has deserted Luna, and few have entered Manila for protection. In Pampanga and Bulacan inhabitants refusing to house only four insurgent troops south of Manila disintegrating progressively, though large force still maintained.

"Conditions improving daily; send battalion troops and gunboat to Negros tomorrow to effect excitement in southern portion of island and west coast Cebu.

"Have denied request of Aguinaldo's commissioners for armistice."

BY BOOMING BOMBS.

People of Malden Are Awakened to Another Day of Their Celebration.

Malden, Mass., May 22.—The boom of bombs at sunrise this morning signaled the dawning of another day of the four which are being devoted exclusively to Malden to the celebration of its quarter-millennial anniversary.

Men and women bolted their breakfasts to go out and hear the bands play or to squeeze into a pavilion seat and listen to the public rehearsal of the great trained chorus of more than 200 voices. The children hurried away from their homes to the many entertainments provided for their special benefit.

The sports are in full blast. Sprinting and canoe racing, football and baseball, bicycle contests, golf and other games are amusing a portion of the population in the fields and parks and on the waters of the city.

Old-time residents are scouring the highways and byways searching for the familiar spots of their boyhood or girlhood. The antiquarians are happy gazing at the signs on old buildings or examining the historical pictures and bric-a-brac in the room of the Y. M. C. A.

Malden is splendidly decorated from side to side. Every public building, the stores, the factories and private dwellings are covered with bunting, from which and over which flutter thousands of flags.

This is a general holiday here. Nobody is working who can possibly quit it. None of the youngsters are in school, for not a school is in operation.

Special trains on the railroads and extra cars on the electric lines are pouring passengers into town. The floating population is increasing every minute, but there is room and fun enough for all comers.

The principal event of the day was the literary and musical celebration in the anniversary building, which began at 1:30 o'clock.

After a selection by the anniversary orchestra a selection from "Athalie" was given by the anniversary chorus and orchestra.

The invocation was by Rev. Richard Neagie, and this was followed by the address of Mayor Charles L. Deane, who introduced the president of the day, Mr. Deloraine P. Corey.

Mr. Corey's address was a scholarly presentation of the interest attaching to the old town's anniversary, and his words of welcome were most appropriate.

This was followed by the ode, written for the occasion by Dr. J. Langdon Sullivan.

ARE SORRY NOW.

Students of Phillips-Andover Academy Who Blew Open Letter Boxes.

Andover, Mass., May 22.—Some of the students of Phillips-Andover academy are in a serious trouble as a result of the pranks perpetrated in connection with the annual class game held Saturday.

In celebrating the victory of the class of 1900, the students did things for which they are now sorry. A dynamite cannon cracker was forced into the United States mail box at the corner of Main and Morton streets, some time Saturday night, and when it exploded the letter box was blown to atoms.

The lock on another letter box on the Hill was found to be broken Sunday morning.

The students evidently repented the deed, for this morning those concerned visited George H. Poor, the local trial justice, and offered to settle. The young men were told that they would have to settle with the United States government, as the case was out of his jurisdiction.

The postoffice authorities have been notified of the destruction of the mail boxes, and the matter will be investigated by the department.

Some of the boys also pulled in a false alarm from box 42 late Saturday night.

DIED TOGETHER.

William T. Ball and Wife Commit Suicide at Their Roxbury Home.

Boston, May 22.—William T. Ball, 66 years of age, and his wife, who was 72, were found dead in a sleeping room of their home, 12 Akron street, Roxbury, early this morning.

The aged couple died from the effects of gas poisoning. The police say that they committed suicide. Gas was escaping from wide open jets when the couple were discovered.

People living in other parts of the building detected the odor of escaping gas and forced an entrance to the suite occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Ball. This was at 7:30 this morning.

Medical Examiner Draper will make an investigation.

Mr. Ball was for many years engaged in newspaper work. He was very well known.

Mr. Ball was a playwright of considerable ability. He was a dramatic critic and a Shakespearean scholar.

WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.

Chicago, May 22.—The Harlem race track was nearly destroyed by fire early this morning. Flames broke out in the grand stand shortly before 3 o'clock, and soon spread to the stables, where between 30 and 40 horses were quartered in readiness for the Memorial day meet. Incendiaries are given as the cause of the fire. This theory is strengthened by the recent destruction of the Roby track under mysterious circumstances. Most of the horses at the track were rescued. The buildings on the track were valued at \$50,000.

PEOPLE WE KNOW.

They are Portsmouth People and What They Say is of Local Interest.

When an incident like the following occurs right here at home, it is bound to carry weight with our readers. When so many strange occurrences go the rounds of the press, are published as facts, when the intelligent reader knows they cannot be true, there is no wonder that people become skeptical. On one subject skepticism is rapidly disappearing. This is due to the actual personal experiences of our citizens and their public utterances regarding them. The doubter must doubt no more in the face of such evidence as this. The public statement of a reputable citizen, living right here at home, one whom you can see every day, leaves room for the skeptic to stand on.

Mrs. Robert C. Anderson, of 12 Warren street, says: "I had a great deal of trouble with my kidneys, until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. I became interested in an advertisement I saw in a newspaper about them, I went to Philbrick's pharmacy on Congress street and procured a box. At that time I had distressing dizziness, lightness in my head, lameness in the small of my back and pain in that region that almost prostrated me. When on my feet I had tired and depressing feeling which made it impossible to move about. A slight urinary weakness accompanied this that was very annoying. When I began Doan's Kidney Pills I could see they were doing me good. I began to grow better at once and after the treatment I was perfectly free from every inconvenience. I can consistently recommend Doan's Kidney Pills for backache and kidney complaint. They are by far the best medicine I ever used."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

* POINTS AND MOOT POINTS.

Man is a silhouette seen against eternity.

Self is too small a canvas to waste time on.

Effort should beget smiles; not blood or tears.

It is natural to succeed. Failure is degeneration.

God is infinite pleasure; to be happy is to worship him.

Timidity develops far worse vices than courage does.

Life is a battle—no exemptions; volunteer, or be drafted.

A loving sincerity excuses some very blunt observations.

If you break the shell of decency you will become offensive.

Many a wise man is harnessed and driven to death by a fool.

The fool knows beauty as well, or better, than the philosopher.

Passion runs round the world while piety is putting on its sandals.

The most self-effacing personality the world has ever seen was its greatest.

We put up ineffable bluffs at modesty in front of the blushing camera of truth.

Love is an insignificant ripple in the great ocean of being. Passion is the tidal wave.

Education is to get nature and the God of nature into our souls—no great matter now.

The bank of life is always overdrawn on certain moral values—delicacy, for instance.

A moral exchange, where we could deposit our surplus values and recoup our deficiencies, would be a very benevolent and beneficial institution.

The one grace lacking spoils perfection—personal honor is, perhaps, the top-blossom of excellence nature has the most difficulty in developing.

A corner in heaven will be reserved for the jolly and jocose, unless, indeed, we assume heaven to be the rendezvous of the unfortunate classes exclusively.

Lively statues head the procession of beauty and grace, and hosts of philosophy pilot the procession of truth—hence, probably, the difference in attendance upon each function.

Melancholy is the unwholesome moonlight of the soul—the reflected rays of lunatic passion rather than the direct rays of reason.

Work was originally play; but, so twisted is man, his play has now become hard work.

Statistics of Cuban War.

Prof. Arthur Codazo Vinageras, of the Havana Academy of Sciences, has compiled the vital statistics of the late war of Cuba with Spain. He does not claim that it is absolutely accurate, but that it is approximately so.

He estimates the mean population of the island in the years 1895-1898 as 1,546,000, of which 532,000 were colored. Of this number 40 per cent. of whites and 72 per cent. of negroes were illiterate. The percentage of male to female was 54 to 46.

He estimates the number of the Spanish army sent to Cuba during this period as 234,000, and the number of Cubans fitted to take arms as 362,000. Of this number he finds that 71,000 actually rose in arms, while 262,000 remained irresolute. The remainder, almost 30,000, went into exile. The number of armed Cubans killed during the war was 10,300 whites and 6,600 negroes; of unarmed fighting men 11,400 whites and 12,000 negroes.

Weyler's order of reconcentration was responsible, Professor Vinageras estimates, for the death by starvation and disease of 387,000 persons, men, women, and children. Of this number 202,000 were whites. The total loss of Cuban life by the revolution was 418,300. The Cubans in arms at the end of the revolution he estimates at 28,600. The total loss of the Spaniards was 22,000 in battle and 106,000 by disease.

Beauty Is Good Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cacarets, Candy Catharsis, clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Beauty food, banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly yellow complexion by taking Cacarets, beauty for ten cents. All drug stores, everywhere. Quantities, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢.

"It was almost a miracle. Baydock blood bitters cured me of a terrible breaking out all over the body. I am very grateful." Miss Julia Fairbridge, West Jarnwell, Conn.

BREAK O' DAY GONE.

One Hundred Families Made Homeless by Flames.

HAD WILD SCRAMBLE TO ESCAPE.

Whole Section of Greenpoint Is Destroyed. Loss Is Nearly One Million Dollars.

New York, May 22.—A fire that swept over many a factory and residence property in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, had been kept the firemen busy from 10 o'clock last night until 6 o'clock this morning.

Four buildings, one of them a high and the building a long one of frame structures, and the firemen had hard work to escape the flames.

The fire broke out in a row of two-story wooden buildings, were turned out of doors and home in their night clothes was a lively one. Luckily there were no serious casualties.

Though one back and ladder man was badly hurt by flying glass and overcome by smoke.

The flames were first discovered by Policeman Flinn in the morning mills of Thomas Keil's Sons, 119 and 121 Freeman street, one block from the river. They had already gained good headway.

The policeman turned in an alarm, and then started with night stick and hose to the sleeping residents of the vicinity.

The fire fighters soon saw that they had a big job before them, and alarm followed alarm in rapid succession.

Special calls were sent for extra apparatus and ambulances, and soon flames were spreading rapidly from building to building, jumping the street, swinging around corners, traveling with the wind and rushing right against the wind.

Soon it took the buildings two-story frame ones, running from 122 to 124. Then it crossed the street and smothered 123 and 125 and scorched the frame building at 127.

Peter Erbstant's four-story frame factory was next attacked. He unlocked the door of his office, and rushing in, rescued three \$1 bills, leaving \$400 in currency in the cash drawer, which he might easily have saved.

The flames next attacked the blacksmith shop of J. H. Aldern, 133 and 135 Freeman street, and extended to a two-story brick building in the rear.

Down at the other end of the fire line at 101 the flames were spreading to John Allen's house and barn. Policemen broke into the barn and rushed the horses out, but they did not have such good luck with the horses in J. H. Connors' stable, next door. Policeman Haller got out two in safety, but the others stampeded and got mixed up in a jumble, and had to be abandoned.

The flames next attacked the chemical works of J. H. Hopkins, and the burning chemicals made a tremendously black smoke.

Next the works of the Grepoint Iron Bedstead company caught. This is a converted brick structure, running from 100 to 112, and as it is only two stories high it did not give the firemen much trouble.

Then the flames swept round the corner into Green street and attacked the big five-story box factory of J. H. Reeves, a building extending half way down the block.

The firemen made a determined stand, and though the factory was badly scorched, they saved it from destruction.

The wind, which had been strong, shifted suddenly from north to south. Buildings which had been in imminent danger were then safe and new ones were imperiled. Chief among the latter was a row of frame dwelling houses running from Eagle street, all of them two-story, except the one at 103, a five-story double tenement.

There was a panic. The firemen and policemen had 100 frightened families to care for. Men, women and children, with little beside their night clothes, were bundled out of their homes and taken to places of safety. These little homes were utterly destroyed, and the poor families lost their all.

The Keils' building, in which the fire started, was totally destroyed. So were the houses on Eagle street and the J. L. Hopkins chemical works. Most of the other buildings mentioned above were badly damaged.

Several families suffered from the dense fumes of the chemical works, but no one was seriously hurt.

The people who were burned out were housed temporarily in the Dupont street school building.

The financial damage is put at nearly \$1,000,000.

SHOT THREE WOMEN.

Kansas City, May 22.—In a fit of jealousy, Levi Moore yesterday shot and probably fatally wounded Mrs. Jennie Campbell, Mrs. Emma Landis and Mrs. Anna Meek. The Campbell woman had deserted Moore for another man. He had requested her to return his photographs. She did not answer his letters, and Moore armed himself and went to her house. Mrs. Campbell answered the ring at the door, and when Moore angrily demanded his pictures, she ran back into the house. Moore immediately shot her in the back, and the woman, followed by Moore, ran screaming into Mrs. Landis' room. Moore then fired two shots at Mrs. Landis, one taking effect in the abdomen. Mrs. Campbell then ran into Mrs. Meek's room. The latter received a shot in the back from Moore, who then ran from the house, flourishing his revolver at a crowd that followed. Moore was arrested. He feigns insanity. He is 36 years old, and has a wife and child in Annapolis, Md.

FILIPINOS SIGNED CLEARANCE.

New York, May 22.—The Nova Scotia bark Stillwater arrived yesterday from Iloilo, after a voyage of 115 days, stopping at Delaware, breaker on the way. Captain Thubert says that when his vessel was loading at Iloilo the Filipinos were in charge, and on 115 days his papers were signed by the Filipino authorities, the first and only vessel cleared by them.

CHICAGO IS HURT.

Trip of the Grain Fleet Is Most Severely Felt In Windy City.

Chicago, May 22.—Every day that the trip of the grain fleet continues on account of the strike of longshoremen at Buffalo, the windier city of Chicago is hurt. The extent of almost \$1,000,000. The grain fleet has thus far to the loss of the city of Chicago of \$1,000,000. The grain fleet has thus far to the loss of the city of Chicago of \$1,000,000. The grain fleet has thus far to the loss of the city of Chicago of \$1,000,000.

Not a single shipper and forward of grain has been able to get out of the city of Chicago, and the grain fleet has thus far to the loss of the city of Chicago of \$1,000,000.

Shipments of grain are being made by rail, and the grain fleet has thus far to the loss of the city of Chicago of \$1,000,000.

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PARIS UNLOADING.

With Less Cargo Liner May Be Got Off The Rocks.

WEATHER IS MOST AUSPICIOUS.

Passengers Were Too Nervous to Begin at Once Another Ocean Voyage.

Paris, May 22.—Every day that the trip of the grain fleet continues on account of the strike of longshoremen at Buffalo, the windier city of Chicago is hurt. The extent of almost \$1,000,000. The grain fleet has thus far to the loss of the city of Chicago of \$1,000,000. The grain fleet has thus far to the loss of the city of Chicago of \$1,000,000.

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NEW REST

THE JERARD.

Formerly the Evening Post.
ESTABLISHED SEPT. 23, 1884.

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E. M. TILTON,
Editors and Proprietors.

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FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PORTSMOUTH'S INTERESTS.

You want local news? Read the Herald. More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1899.

The "Raleigh" will prove a money maker for Portsmouth.

Governor Rollins' "home week" celebration should be made a grand success.

The international disarmament congress has placed disarmament third on the calendar.

DEED! OF HEROISM

Corporal Reno Rescues a Dismounted Trooper Under a Heavy Fire.

Information was received from one of our postal agents in the East regarding a deed of heroism which has so far passed unnoticed in this country. It was performed, says a writer in the Sketch, early after the fight began near Manila, and the correspondent of the China Mail of Hong Kong said that had the hero, Corporal Reno, been an English officer, he would probably have received the iron cross, which is the highest honor in the power of English Sovereign to bestow for valor in the face of the enemy.

A troop of the Fourth United States Cavalry was stationed on the south side of Manila at the time mentioned, under command of Lieut. Carson. The troop had been doing excellent service in reconnoitering work. One day a party of the men, under command of Lieut. Boyd, were sent out to locate the enemy. The party had pushed a long way forward without trouble, and were on the point of returning when the Filipinos appeared from the brush on one side and fired into them. One of the ponies was killed, dismounting Private Davicki and wounding Private Wintler. All hurried to shelter, some 500 yards away, across a deep stream, and it was not until the party had reached it that it was discovered that Private Davicki had been left behind. Without a moment's hesitation Corporal Reno dashed after him, dismounted, placed Davicki in the saddle and brought him in alongside of his companions. Reno ran alongside of the pony, his hand on the stirrup. The Filipinos maintained a heavy fire, but the two crossed the stream and rejoined their party without injury.

What makes the case more noticeable is that Reno was a raw recruit, selected by Lieut. Carson to act as Corporal because of his intelligent looks.

Held a Regiment in Check.

The following extract is from a private letter received by a naval officer in Washington from a friend in Manila. It relates to Assistant Engineer Emory Winship of the gunboat Bennington. Mr. Winship is from Georgia and was graduated from the Naval Academy in July, 1896:

"Winship did a fine thing," says the writer. "A landing party of about 125, from the Bennington, went ashore on Malabon in several boats, and a launch remained, with Winship and two men as lookouts and to watch steam. The landing party advanced coolly without scouts and precautions, and were suddenly set upon by a regiment of Filipinos. They fled for the beach to the boats, pursued by the natives, and were hard pressed. Seeing this, Winship unlimbered the revolving cannon in the bow of the launch and turned it loose upon the pursuers. He kept up a deadly fire, and thirty Filipinos were killed or disabled. He stood off the whole gang, enabling our party to get to their boats safely. He then fell, having received five bullets. I say that but for Winship none of the party would have escaped."

Winship is the commander of the Bennington.

Increase of Criminals.

Says a Chicago doctor: "The percentage of criminals has increased steadily in the past in the United States that we now have one habitual or hereditary criminal in every thousand persons. Criminals propagate, marry and multiply unrestrained, and unless we change our laws, will continue to increase at the same rate they have in the past, until it is appalling to contemplate the result. If Chicago does not soon have a new code of criminal laws, then it would be wiser to have a Tarpeian Rock, such as the Romans had, from which malefactors and degenerates might be thrown to death."

Nearly everyone needs a good spring medicine, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is by all odds the best that money can buy.

Monorol over pain. Burns, cuts, sprains, stings. Instant relief. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. At any drug store.

NEWSY CLEANINGS FROM OUR SUBURBAN TOWNS.

DOVER POINT.

DOVER POINT, May 22.

The steamer H. A. Mathes went down river yesterday having in tow the barges Berwick and Dover, the former with 140,000 bricks from Raitt's yard, Eliot, and the latter with 100,000 from King's yard, Eliot, both bound for Boston.

The barge Rose Pentose, Capt. Hanson, is being loaded with clay at Mount's bank, Eliot.

The schooner Estelle, Capt. Coleman, arrived from Boston, light, Saturday, and went up river to load.

The steamer H. A. Mathes towed the barge Exeter, Capt. Anderson, with 100,000 bricks from Mrs. Mathes' yard, Durham, for Boston, down river, Saturday.

Owing to the inclement weather there was but a small output of bricks at the yards here last week. There were twenty couples present at the dance at the town hall, Newington, last Friday evening. The grand march was led by Benj. Pray and Maud Deoris, both of Portsmouth. Joy and Philbrick's orchestra of Portsmouth furnished excellent music which greatly added to the enjoyment of the evening.

The "Entre nous" club will give a social assembly at Riverview hall next Tuesday evening, weather permitting. Stiles orchestra of Dover has been engaged to furnish music and that is a guarantee that it will be first class. Tickets admitting gentlemen and two ladies, fifty cents. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

John Hogan, city editor of the Dover Republican, was here yesterday calling on friends.

Richard Welch and Richard Pray of Portsmouth were here Sunday.

I. Chester Spinney of Dover, who has been the guest of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Ira F. Pinkham, for a short time, has returned home.

Clarence Pinkham passed the Sabbath at the Margerson farm, Newington, with his sister, Mrs. Richard Rand.

Master Daniel McGuirk, who has been the guest of Master Thomas Loughlin, returned to his home in Dover on Saturday.

Mrs. Peter Loughlin, Miss Mary E. and Master Raymond Loughlin, spent Sunday with friends in Dover.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Wallace Spinney of Dover passed Sunday here at the Point with Mr. and Mrs. Ira F. Pinkham.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. deRochemont of Newington were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Oscar Pinkham Sunday.

Messrs. Wm. Drew and Wm. Whittier of Dover were here Sunday enjoying the sea breeze.

Fred Roberts is visiting in Boston and vicinity for a few days.

KITTERY.

The graduating class of the High school are to give an entertainment in Wentworth hall, Thursday evening, June 8, to raise funds towards their graduation expenses. A well known reader from Bates college will give readings. Ephraim A. Williams of Haverhill is visiting his parents, Arthur Williams and wife, for a few days.

Naval lodge, No. 182, A. F. and A. M., are to enjoy a banquet at their next meeting, Wednesday. Landlord Hussey will do the catering.

Kittery will furnish four graduates for the '99 class of the Portsmouth High school.

Woodbury Keen has moved into the Adams house and John H. Renick will occupy the tenement vacated by Mr. Keen.

George Paul has gone to work for Coleman, the fish dealer.

Miss Annie Gerry is making an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. George Fernald, at her home in Somerville, Mass.

S. A. Jackson has had some handsome corner posts set at his lot at Orchard Grove cemetery.

Mrs. Alonzo Spinney is reported much better.

KITTERY, May 23.

Mrs. J. G. Gerry, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. George Fernald of Somerville, has returned to her home.

Leon Ross of Shapleigh, Me., is the guest of his uncle, A. H. Brackett.

F. E. Dodge, who was called away by the serious illness of his father, returned home on Monday.

The circle of King's Daughters held a sociable in the parlors of the Second Christian church on Monday evening. A large number of members and friends were present. Games were played after which supper was served.

GREENLAND.

GREENLAND, May 22.

The guns fired in honor of the Raleigh's reception here Saturday were heard very distinctly in this town.

It is rumored that we are soon to have some kind of a fire apparatus, under the direction of Mr. Herbert Tuttle. It is about time we had something of the kind and our citizens hope sincerely that the undertaking will prove a success.

The base ball game between a young team of Portsmouth and the boys of Greenland was played on the Academy

grounds last Saturday morning resulting in a victory for the Portsmouth's by a score of 16 to 12. The boys were lucky little fellows and played pretty good ball notwithstanding the drizzling rain which was falling.

We noticed in the columns of the Herald that Mr. Racine had purchased the Rockingham trotting park, good-bye, Teddy and we hope that we shall soon be able to witness some good bouts there between fast horses. For we fully believe that you are able to entertain us in the sporting line if anyone is.

Mr. Torpin of North Hampton was the guest of Miss Holmes on Saturday.

Mr. J. P. Weeks was in Portsmouth Saturday on business.

Mr. F. W. Holmes was in Portsmouth Saturday having started for the Dover-Portsmouth ball game and not finding out that it was cancelled until he arrived in Portsmouth.

Several people from this town visited Portsmouth yesterday in order to obtain a glimpse of the Raleigh.

Where is the man that said May would be a very hot month?

Mr. George W. Brackett was in Portsmouth Saturday.

We have noticed lately that several of the young people are wearing glasses. Let us hope they are not worn for style alone.

Mr. William H. Packer was in a cab, Mass., Saturday on business.

Miss Lavina Yeaton of Newcastle is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Bertha Norton.

GREENLAND, May 23.

The chief topic of the town yesterday was the robbery of Mr. George A. Norton's store on Sunday night. We are very sorry that Mr. Norton should be imposed upon especially at a time when he is confined to his house with sickness but we are glad that something has happened that will wake up old Greenland for it has for the past few weeks been slowly going to sleep.

The 10-10 train from Manchester yesterday was nearly an hour late and several parties waited at the post office for their mail until patience ceased to be a virtue, and then wandered away to their individual homes, grumbling at the B. & M. railroad and all its managers.

Mr. Edward Voudy of Portsmouth, driver for the Standard Oil Co., was in town yesterday.

Mr. George Duntley was in Stratham yesterday on business.

Mrs. Almira Francis arrived home last night after an extended visit with relatives in Newfields.

Mr. Ira Eastman of Portsmouth was in town last evening.

Mr. Fred Hughes and family was in Portsmouth yesterday.

Mr. Chas. Brackett rode from Greenland to Amesbury, Mass., on a wheel yesterday in one hour and five minutes who said "Crappy" couldn't ride as well as play ball.

The management of the base ball club had the "Battery M" management's car at the "phone" last evening arranging for their game on Memorial day.

Wouldn't it be just as well for some of the young fellows who hang around the stores evenings to think of something different than accusing people of breaking and entering. Just try it once.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

Commander James K. Cogswell, U. S. N., visited the Raleigh today.

Mrs. Cogswell, wife of Captain Cogswell of the Raleigh has arrived.

There has been a regular war rush at the yard since the Raleigh arrived. With the placing of the Potomac and Piscataqua in commission and the placing of the Raleigh out, there has been the liveliest kind of work for the yard force.

There should be a big effort to have the needed clerical positions at the yard filled.

The various departments are all short handed.

The Spanish gun boats are now only a side show compared with the Raleigh.

Pay Clerk Lazzell, U. S. N., of the Raleigh has made hosts of friends since the favorite war ship arrived. He belongs in California and was on the Olympia when the war first broke out. He is thoroughly conversant with the battle and is an interesting talker.

BASE BALL.

The following is the result of the National league base ball games played yesterday:

Pittsburg 9, Baltimore 4; at Pittsburg.

Cleveland 3, Washington 14; at Cleveland.

Louisville 2, Brooklyn 5; at Louisville.

Woods played second base for Louisville.

Cincinnati 5, New York 4; at Cincinnati.

Chicago 5, Philadelphia 4; at Chicago.

St. Louis 3, Boston 10; at St. Louis.

Manchester 7, Newport 1; at Manchester.

Mid-Atlantic Four Bowls With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. No. 200. H. C. C. Co. full, druggists refund money.

BRONCHITIS.

A Dangerous Malady That Leads to Serious Complications.

We Know of a Remedy That Will Conquer It.

Vinol. New Tonic Reconstructor, We Recommend, Having Thoroughly Tested It.

So Sure are We That Vinol Will Cure Bronchitis That We Guarantee Its Action.

If You Take Vinol, and Are Not Satisfied That it Has Helped You, We Will Return Your Money.

Vinol is Better Than Other Forms of Cod Liver Oil, and a Superior Rebuilder.

We Can Endorse Vinol, Because it is a Bona-Fide Medical Discovery, and Not a Patent Medicine.

Bronchitis is altogether too prevalent in this climate. Bronchitis often ends fatally unless specially cared for in its early stages. Frequently bronchitis is a forerunner of consumption.

No one should take the risk of letting this disease develop into a stage where it is incurable. There is no necessity of suffering from bronchitis when Vinol, Wine of Cod Liver Oil, exists. We know what we are talking about when we recommend Vinol. It is a genuine medical discovery, that has been thoroughly tested, and found to be in every case all that we claim for it. It owes its virtues to the fact that it contains the active curative principles found in the cod's liver in a condensed state. Come to us, and we will convince you in a very few minutes how delicious Vinol is.

If you are not satisfied that all we claim for Vinol is true, we will give you your money back. This is a reasonable, fair offer, and one you should not let pass. Do not fail to come and call on us at once, and let us tell you all we know about this new tonic rebuilder.

ANDREW P. PRESTON.

How to Stop Coughing.

The following is from a doctor connected with an institution where there are many children: "There is nothing more irritating to a cough than a cough. For some time I had been so fully assured of this that I determined, for one minute at least to lessen the number of coughs heard in a certain ward in a hospital of the institution. By the promise of rewards and punishments, I succeeded in inducing them to simply hold their breath when tempted to cough, and in a little while I was myself surprised to see how some of the children entirely recovered from the disease. Constant coughing is precisely like scratching a wound on the outside of the body. So long as it is done the wound will not heal. Let a person when tempted to cough draw a long breath and hold it until it warms and soothes every air cell, and some benefit will soon be received from this process. The nitrogen which is thus refined acts as an anodyne to the mucous membrane, allaying the desire to cough, and giving the throat and lungs a chance to heal. At the same time, a suitable medicine will aid Nature in her effort to recuperate."

A THOUSAND TONGUES

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1135 Howard street, Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure: "It soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the Universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the throat, chest or lungs. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free at the Globe Grocery Co's Drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

No To-Have For Fifty Cents. Guaranteed tobacco habit, cure makes was men strong, blood pure. 50c. H. C. C. Co.

SIGHT-SEEING IN PORTSMOUTH.

City Marshal Eaton, Hon. John Field, Tax Collector Randall and Police Commissioner Cross of Nashua, and Inspector Dowd of Manchester, passed Monday in this city, the guests of friends. A visit to the Wentworth and Hon. Frank Jones' farm was enjoyed.

OUT OF THE ODD.

One sailor in 258 is lost at sea.

There are forty-seven Chinese temples in the United States.

Whistling is regarded as a violation of the divine law by Icelanders.

The Tartar alphabet contains 202 letters, being the longest in the world.

For \$300 a year a man can, in Japan, pay for a house, food and two servants.

Explosive bullets were first used in India for hunting tigers and elephants.

The Free Methodist Church of America has about twenty-five thousand members.

Lots of people marry money, but the license is always made out under another name.

The individual who dives to the bottom of pleasure brings up more gravel than pearls.

It occasionally happens that a man dislocates his common sense when he falls in love.

Women, according to a prominent physician, have, as a rule, much coarser hair than men.

The retail dealer doesn't stand well with the manufacturer when the latter has to carry him.

The grave of an unmarried woman in Turkey is often indicated by a rose carved in stone.

The taste of strychnine can be detected when one grain is diluted with 600,000 parts of water.

The first electric railway in the world was built in Ireland, from Bushmills to Glenties, Co. Donegal.

France has kept 200,000 tons of coal stored at Toulon since 1893 to be ready in case war should break out.

A fool may insult and abuse others, but a wise man gives people credit for what they are actually worth.

There are now over 5,000 vocations open to women. One is marriage—the others are of minor importance.

The shipyards in Great Britain, all working together, could turn out a big steamship every day of the year.

Every other Austrian household and every third Italian family contributes one member to the national army.

There is a rosary in the British museum made of the vertebrae of a snake. Another is composed of rats' teeth.

Oysters are such nervous creatures that a sudden shock such as a loud thunderclap, will kill a whole boat-load.

A moralistic failure is a man who gives you advice about getting on in the world, then winds up by striking you for a loan.

The largest steel shaft in the world has just been finished. It is 27 feet, 10 inches long and its diameter in the middle is 37 inches.

When a dog barks at night in Japan the owner is arrested and sentenced to work for a year for the neighbors whose slumbers may have been disturbed.

APHORISMS.

Ability is a poor man's wealth.—M. Wren.

Avarice is the vice of declining years.—Bancroft.

Candor is the brightest gem of criticism.—Disraeli.

We enjoy thoroughly only the pleasure that we give.—Dumas.

Advice is seldom welcome. Those who need it most like it least.—Johnson.

Accuracy is the twin brother of honesty; inaccuracy of dishonesty.—C. Simmons.

Title and ancestry render a good man more illustrious, but an ill one more contemptible.—Addison.

Affectation lights a candle to our defects, and though it may gratify ourselves, it disgusts all others.—Lavater.

The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world is to be in reality what we would appear to be.—Soerates.

Few persons have sufficient wisdom to prefer censure which is useful to praise which deceives them.—Rochefoucauld.

In activity we must find our joy as well as glory; and labor, like everything else that is good, is its own reward.—E. P. Whipple.

This is a maxim of unfailing truth, that nobody ever pries into another man's concerns but with a design to do, or to be able to do, him a mischief.—South.

Call on a business man only at business times, and on business; transact your business, and go about your business, in order to give him time to finish his business.—Wellington.

FEMININE CHATTER.

Is there anyone who suffered from writers' cramp because of indorsing checks?

No man looks so tried as he who owns a small boy who is old enough to ask "why."

It always makes a woman awfully mad to have some one say the bright things which she was just about to utter.

Just as soon as a woman fails to care when a man scolds her you can rest assured she is beginning not to care for him.

The college bred girl is ill-bred when she thinks that her extra learning warrants her being impertinent to her mother.

Just when a woman manages to get her hair trained into a nice pompadour, the rumor that bangs are returning reduces her to despair.

A bird in the hand may be worth two in the bush, but it doesn't compare with one on the hat, judging by the price of millinery thus advanced.

Just as soon as you begin to think there is no one quite as fine as yourself, then at that moment you can rest assured that there are others.

The craze for securing something for nothing makes a woman forget fatigue when she stands an hour in line to get a biscuit that her husband wouldn't eat if she made it.

The person who knows the plot of a play and tells it audibly to his neighbor is not so numerous as formerly, because, perhaps, there are so few plots that any one can discover in the up-to-date play.

The duration of sunshine in the various countries of Europe was recently discussed at a scientific meeting. It was shown that Spain stands at the head of the list, having on the average 3,000 hours of sunshine per year, while Italy has 2,300 hours. Germany comes next with 1,770 and England 1,400.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Half-hearted service is always hard. Neglect bolts the door of opportunity. Small boats should keep near the shore.

Some Christians do more whining than shining.

The pulpit rail may become a wall of partition.

The wings of riches are poor aids to heavenly flight.

More souls are saved through service than by sermons.

Kind words, like fragrant flowers, are admired by all.

Modern theology teaches that man fell up instead of down.

An iceberg in the pulpit cannot kindle a fire in the pews.

Dress does not make character, but it often proclaims it.

The man who confesses his ignorance is on the road to wisdom.

Don't use religious stunts when you visit a strange prayer meeting.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF COD-LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

should always be kept in the house for the following reasons:

FIRST—Because, if any member of the family has a hard cold, it will cure it.

SECOND—Because, if the children are delicate and sickly, it will make them strong and well.

THIRD—Because, if the father or mother is losing flesh and becoming thin and emaciated, it will build them up and give them flesh and strength.

FOURTH—Because it is the standard remedy in all throat and lung affections.

No household should be without it. It can be taken in summer as well as in winter.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

When It Comes To Selecting Your 1899 Designs Of WALL PAPER

J. H. Gardiner

Is Headquarters.

BEFORE YOU DO YOUR SPRING PAINTING GET HIS ADVICE.

A Full Stock Of Paints, Varnishes, Curtains

Fixtures, Paper Hanging

and Room Mouldings

Constantly On Hand

10 & 12 Daniel St., Portsmouth

DYSPEPSIA

"For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia in its worst form. I could eat nothing but milk toast, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking CASCARETS and since then I have steadily improved, until I am as well as I ever was in my life." DAVID H. MURPHY, Newark, O.

THEY SUPPRESSED A RIOT.

General Wood and a Sentry
Quelled an Incipient Dis-
turbance at Santiago.

A GOOD GENTLE LESSON

The Cubans Were Greatly Incensed
that Gen. Wood Had Kept Several
Spaniards in Office.

Leisurely Folding His Papers the Gen-
eral Accompanied by a Sentry Strided
to the Scene of Disturbance—Crowd
Subdued by Two Men, One Rifle and
a Riding Whip.

While the Americans were cleaning the streets and courts and houses and jails of Santiago, and were taking care of the sick and wounded and starving, and were administering all the affairs of the city—working sixteen hours each day—the Cuban residents held aloof, neglecting even to call and pay their respects to the occupants of the palace. There were no public meetings, no contributions, no private offers of assistance, no movement for the aid of Cubans by Cubans, save by a few members of the local Chamber of Commerce. The church, represented by an archbishop, whose salary under the old regime had been \$15,000 a year, and by a number of Spanish priests and different orders, did not turn a hand for the relief of the city or of the province. There was some activity, however, but of a different kind. Among the Cubans the fact that the Spanish officials had been retained in office by the Americans—very wisely retained, too, as subsequent events have proved—had created a feeling of positive discontent and antagonism. This came to a climax on the evening of Sept. 22, the day on which General Calizto Garcia paid his memorable visit to Santiago.

Surrounding the Plaza de Armas are four prominent buildings, the cathedral, the palace, the Club San Carlos, which was the Cuban stronghold, and the Spanish Club. The two latter occupy corners triangularly opposite, with the plaza between them. On the night in question, about 8 o'clock, General Wood was writing in his office in the palace. At the outer door stood a solitary sentinel, armed with a rifle. Suddenly there burst across the plaza, from the San Carlos Club, a mob of Cubans—probably 500. Within a few minutes a shower of stones, bricks, bottles and other missiles struck the Spanish club, smashing windows and doors. A man, hatless and out of breath, rushed up to the sentry at the palace entrance and shouted: "Where's the general? Quick! The Cubans are trying to take the town!"

General Wood was leisurely folding up his papers when the sentry reached him. "I know it," he said, before the man had time to speak. "I have heard the row. We will go over and stop it."

He picked up his riding-whip, the only weapon he ever carries, and, accompanied by the one American soldier, strolled across to the scene of the trouble. The people in the Spanish club had got it pretty well closed up, but the excited Cubans were still before it, throwing things and shouting imprecations, and even trying to force a way in by the main entrance.

"Just shove them back, sentry," said General Wood quietly. Around swung the rifle, and in much less time than is taken in the telling a way was cleared in front of the door. "Now shoot the first man who places his foot upon that step," added the general in his usual deliberate manner. Then he turned and strolled back to the palace and his writing. Within an hour the mob had dispersed, subdued by two men, one rifle and a riding-whip. And the lesson is still kept in good memory.

Wounded Nineteen Times.

Frank Kennedy was wounded nineteen times in the battle of Santiago de Cuba. He says:

"I was sergeant in Troop F of the first volunteer cavalry commanded by Col. Wood. On July 3, the second day of the battle, I was serving as mounted orderly for Gen. Lawton. Early in the afternoon, while carrying a dispatch for him to Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, ran into a Spanish skirmish line and before I knew it there were Spaniards all around me yelling like Comanches. It was too late to turn back. I put spurs to my horse and, drawing my revolver, proceeded to empty it into the Don's faces.

"Well, I felt the conventional 'stinging' sensations several times before I got out of that mess, but I kept straight ahead, loading my revolver as I went, and incidentally taking an inventory of my wounds. I found I had been shot four times and cut twice with machetes. "A quarter of a mile further on I ran into another bunch and again I had to run the gauntlet. The proceedings of three minutes before were repeated. I emptied my revolver and put my horse to his highest speed. This time I was shot three times and received four cuts from machetes, which brought the total number of wounds up to thirteen.

"After the second adventure I had ridden about a mile I guess, when a shell burst near by, killing my horse and breaking my right leg below the knee in six places. I fell to the ground, where I lay until 4 o'clock on the next afternoon. It was 2 o'clock when I fell.

"Shortly afterward I was placed on board a hospital ship and taken to New York. While I was still on the ship in New York harbor Major Armstrong, formerly surgeon major of the Second Kansas National Guard, of which I had been a member, came on board and recognized me, and by his orders I was transferred to the hospital at Port Thomas, Ky. Here I was given the very best of medical and surgical attention. I believe the surgeon took special pride in bringing me out whole, as I was so badly cut up."

Mrs. Secondrip—You are just the meanest man alive.
Mr. Secondrip—Well, there is one consolation. I may infer that the late lamented was meaner than I am.—Indianapolis Journal.

GEN. OTIS AT MANILA

He's Never Caught Off His Guard and
When He Fights It's for Kevins.

Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. V., has a reputation throughout the army as one of the ablest all-around general officers in the service.

When the civil war began Gen. O. S. who was born in Maryland, had finished his college course and had just been admitted to the bar in New York. He went to the front as a Captain of the 140th New York Infantry. That was in September, 1862. In a little more than a year he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, and he was honorably mustered out on Jan. 24, 1865. In the following March he was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers by brevet. During the war he was twice breveted for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Spotsylvania and Chancellorsville, during the Peninsula campaign. In July, 1866, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-second Infantry, and he served with that regiment until 1880, when he was made a Colonel and transferred to the Twentieth Infantry. In 1893 he was made a Brigadier-General.

When the war with Spain began he was the senior brigadier of the army, in command of the Department of Colorado. When Shafter was ordered to Tampa, Gen. Otis was assigned to the Department of California, with headquarters at San Francisco, and there he remained until he sailed for the Philippines in command of the second expedition. An officer who knows him well tells how Gen. Otis happened to be chosen as Gen. Merritt's chief lieutenant. The work of the court-martial which tried Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, had just been completed. Gen. Otis was the President of that court, having been selected both because he was a lawyer by profession and because he was known to have a judicial mind.

The President imagined that the man who was to be second in command in the Philippines might come into closer contact with the Spaniards than the commanding General. He wanted a man of tact and firmness, and he wanted a man capable of quickly whipping into shape the volunteers who were in the majority in our army in the Philippines. He asked for a man recommended to him. Gen. Otis's was the one name considered after several had been passed. Gen. Merritt was one of Gen. Otis's strongest supporters and Gen. Otis was selected.

Gen. Otis has been married twice, and has two daughters by his first wife, who died several years ago. One of the daughters is married. His second wife was the widow of Col. McAllister of the Quartermaster-General's Department. Gen. Otis moves like a very nervous man. He appears, when walking, to be always in a hurry. Yet, when he has any question under consideration, he is a man of infinite patience and attention to detail. He has shown this characteristic particularly when sitting on court-martials. It is said of him that he has presided over more of these courts than any other officer in the army.

He is a man of great personal bravery and great determination. In 1877, when he was attached to the Twenty-second Infantry, Gen. Miles was carrying on a campaign against Sitting Bull and the hostile Sioux. His headquarters were at what is now Fort Keogh, Montana. Otis, with 130 men, had been ordered to take up a supply train to Gen. Miles from a point several miles south of the General's headquarters. On the way and while passing through a ravine Otis and his train fell in with Sitting Bull and several hundred braves. The Sioux chief ordered Otis to turn over the train and surrender his command.

"That isn't what I'm here for," was Otis's reply. "My chief wants these supplies. I intend to take them to him, and if you don't get out of the way I'll remove you."

The Sioux outnumbered the whites about six to one. They began to surround Otis's little band, leaving a narrow trail with a few of his men as a rear guard. Otis advanced. The fighting lasted all that day and the next. Before sunset of the second day Sitting Bull had had enough. About 100 of his braves had been killed and many others had been wounded. Otis lost about a dozen in killed and wounded. The Sioux fled and Otis delivered his supplies to Gen. Miles.

As a post commander, Otis was considered the most exacting man in the army. It came to be understood that wherever Otis was in command, there would be the best "policed" or neatest post in the department. A department commander once said of him:

"That man Otis spends more time scrubbing and polishing and drilling than any other officer in the service." Owing to this characteristic, he was attached to the Inspector-General's office for a time, and so exacting was he in the matter of discipline and personal appearance of officers and men that the regiments he inspected came to be known as "Otis's fighting dandies."

He is a man who is always busy. A friend of his said that Otis usually worked about nineteen hours out of every twenty-four. His official work, however, before he left for Manila was always completed each day before nightfall. He has a fine library, and there, among his books, he insisted upon spending his evenings. He has never given up altogether the study of law, and it was said of him that he is a better international and constitutional lawyer than many in active practice. On the literature of war he always keeps up with the times, and it is said of him that there is not a work on tactics or the science and art of war with which he is not familiar.

Stonewall Jackson's Apology.

Jackson had occasion to censure a cadet who had given, as he believed, the wrong solution of a problem. On thinking the matter over at home he found that the pupil was right and the teacher wrong. It was late at night and in the depth of winter, but he immediately started off to the institute, some distance from his quarters, and sent for the cadet. The delinquent, having with some indignation and untimely summons, found himself to his astonishment the recipient of a frank apology.

Statistics show that fire destroys 6,000 lives and \$1,000,000 worth of property in this country every year. This shows that the science of construction is a very long distance from what it should be.

LAST STAND OF TROOP M

A Thrilling Story of a Fatal
Fight With the Chirichua
Apaches.

A VERY TRAGIC TALE.

Three Types of the Gallant Soldiers
Which Go to Make Up the Army
of the United States.

Apaches Waited For Dawn to Make the
Attack and Man After Man Went Down
on a Murdersome Lenden Kahu—Another
Instance of Bureaucratic Ignorance and
Indian Treachery.

The little creek, rudely dammed for bathing below camp, was gurgling on just the same as ever. The tall pines lent their tops as Aeolian instruments to the warm night wind. The two horses at the long stretch of picket line took rest from the labors of the "day herd," but the knowledge of hovering ghastly death was in the heart of every trooper of M of the —th.

The dread war chant of the Chirichua Apaches rose higher and higher, the death chant of the gallant band of white men camped under the hills shuddered to their destruction—a monotonous, horror of sound.

Just another instance of bureaucratic ignorance and blindness and of Indian treachery, that is all, says a writer in the Sketch. "Farm camp" and escort—the one made for savages whose last intention it was to farm, the latter entirely inadequate in case of outbreak. And so Troop M of the —th, armed and silent, was awaiting the oncoming of Geronimo's malcontents, and the last chance of retreat gone, and the chance of any rider making his way out and to Fort Apache for reinforcements perished.

Sanford W. Calhoun, first lieutenant and troop commander—tall, lithe, the handsome man in the regiment, the leader of all and soldierly in bearing—might be quartered—had been deeply thinking, and had sought relief in low converse with his cosmopolitan first sergeant, a man of infinite possibilities and—a past.

"It's all up with M of the —th this time, Majendie," Calhoun said, and Majendie answered with a short laugh, "Yes."

Calhoun shuddered. The man's blasé recklessness had jarred him before. "And you've nothing to regret, nothing to hold you to the life we shall quit—no fear?"

Majendie laughed again, with a sneer on his cynical face. "No lieutenant, neither regret nor fear. I've drained life's cup of nectar, and also her cup of gall, to the dregs. I've had my good time and my bad time, and, if the end is here, I'm ready."

Calhoun sighed. "I wish I was, sergeant, but I am not. Life's sweet, sergeant. It's never seemed so sweet as now, when it's going. You see, I've only tasted the cup as yet. And it's good, sergeant, very, very good—you understand?"

The sergeant smiled inscrutably. He knew why life held so much for his commander, pictured to himself the girl-wife with her first-born back there at Fort Grant, and pitied the brave, selfish man at his side more than her.

"I understand, lieutenant," he said; then he indicated a young trooper close by—a fair, boyish recruit on his first "field" duty.

"You see young Wilson there, lieutenant?" he went on. "Well, you and he and I represent three distinct types of manhood. Wilson is one of the most innocent, pure-minded, kindly lads I've ever come in contact with—a mother's boy. Will he fight for the life that was never yet his, but her's? According to all that has been written in fiction, yes. He says his prayers regularly, and he reads his Bible, and, in his own belief, he is ready to stay or go, at the Master's will. Lieutenant, that boy will die with horror and fear in his eyes. A coward!"

Calhoun shuddered again, but asked the question, "And I?"

Majendie smiled, looking at the fine, clear-cut features of the American aristocrat. "The lieutenant," he said, "will die like the man I know him to be, bravely, but the bitterness of it will seize him and hold him. There will be resentment in his eyes—a grudge against fate."

"And you?"

"And I—Hark! By God, sir, they're opening the ball."

It was dawn. The Apaches had been waiting for it. A bullet clipped Majendie's ear, another splattered dirt in Calhoun's face. The sergeant laughed.

Cynical and sneering, a man whose only popularity lay in his acknowledged smartness. The moment transformed him. One leap landed him at the side of the boy recruit behind a huge pile of trees and, through it all, through the crashing and yelling, the horror and despair of the last fight, as man after man went down, the long-legged "citizen of the world" cheered the remnant by word and deed.

He saw the lieutenant leap and fall, saw the boy recruit, with the horror of it in his despair-stricken eyes, sink at his feet, and then—

When the squaws of Geronimo's band swooped down on the dead of martyred "M" they came across three men whom they left untouched of mutilating knife—the first, the boy farm instructor, because she who claimed him loved him; the second, because, through some strange cause, none desired to touch the young white chief; the third and last, because he, game to the end, and in their sight the bravest of the dead. And in the eyes of the first lurked dread, in those of the second bitterness, but in the eyes of the third there dwelt a wondrous—peace.

And lo! when men came to search the three untouched bodies in after time, over the heart of him in peace they found the stained photographs of his one comrade's mother and of his other comrade's wife.

The mean age of a maiden on marriage was, in 1880, 21.9 years, while in 1897 it had risen to 23.8, or nearly two years older. Among the bachelors who married a corresponding date the advance in mean age was still more pronounced.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

No popular writer is a genius to his stenographer.

The keenest of critics the more cutting the criticism.

People who know the least are apt to assume the most.

A great many men owe their success to the failure of others.

It's a poor man's painter that can't make a name for himself.

It's sometimes difficult to get information from a talker.

Time and silence occasionally succeed when all other agencies fail.

The small amount a creditor owes you for is often a big sum to you.

Any man may deceive other men but it takes a genius to fool a woman.

It is easy for a man to follow advice that coincides with his own views.

When the flying machine refuses to soar it makes the inventor sore.

Shallow-brained people bow to the clothes rather than to the wearer.

A man's failure to accumulate a fortune is seldom due to his liberality.

After marriage is sometimes a case of two fools with but a single thought.

The more work a man is willing to do the more others are willing he should.

Some married men are glad that they have the privilege of thinking as they please.

A man will invariably smile at your jokes if you invite him to smile at your expense.

When a woman can't find any place else to put a thing she holds it in her mouth.

Rumors of war are less interesting to landladies than roomers who pay in advance.

Some young wives love old husbands because of their ability to transform them into rich widows.

There are some glass blowers in the country who can work only when the glass has foam on it.

A woman may have a face like an open book, but a man always finds it difficult to read between the lines.

A great many soldiers in the army of the unemployed seem to think it dishonorable to desert and go to work.

For every dollar a woman spends on her dress she gets about 90 cents' worth of show and 10 cents' worth of comfort.

The American eagle is a tough old bird, but there is a legal tenderness about its portrait on a silver dollar.

The man who isn't capable of filling the office better than the man appointed has yet to be born in this great and glorious republic.

Cuba has 1,200 sugar plantations.

The Bank of England was opened 202 years ago.

A Russian does not become of age until he is 25.

A male adult has half an ounce of sugar in his blood.

In Greenland potatoes never grow larger than a marble.

Ireland possesses the most equable climate of any European country.

There are said to be fewer suicides among miners than among any other class of workmen.

A German law prevents proprietors of eating houses from serving beer to people eating fruit.

The depth of water affects the speed of steamers very considerably, the vessels moving more slowly in shallow than in deep water.

In England when a man is committed for trial the press is silent until the trial takes place. It does not prejudice.

Dried bananas are now being exported from Queensland. They are intended as a substitute for raisins in British puddings.

It is not generally known that clippings from masculine heads of hair are used for making strainers through which syrups are clarified.

The largest library of small books in the world belongs to a Frenchman, who boasts that he can pack 700 of his pocket editions in a single portmanteau.

The area of the municipality of London is 671 acres. Including the metropolitan and city police districts, London is 443,421 statute acres in size.

In northern China many of the natives are dressed in dogskin. There are many establishments where dogs of a peculiar breed are raised in large numbers for their shaggy pelts. They are killed when eight months old.

CULLED.

A man isn't likely to enjoy hearing his wife talk with a woman who remembers him when he was a boy.

When a man shows a woman the inmost corner of his heart, she speaks around it and says: "Is this all?"

Some men don't discover that they are fond of their wives till their wives have got through being fond of them.

Women seem to have an idea that because they haven't got a Greek face they have to frizz their hair all up with a hot iron.

No matter how ashamed a girl feels the first time she kisses a man, it never occurs to her that the man may feel that way too.

Some time before she is twenty, every girl determines either to be a foreign missionary or to spend her life washing dirty babies.

Lots of men who don't get married because they can't afford it give a lot of money to help the poor man along with his big family.

When a girl has a grudge against a man she gives a chafing-dish party, and makes him hold the handle while she splashes little dabs all over his clothes.

After a man's household goods have been carted around the streets on a moving van he feels as though his neighbors had taken an unfair advantage of him.

When a man is twenty-five he spends most of his time trying to make the girls think he is the devil of a fellow. After that he spends most of his time trying to make them think he isn't.

A PAPER OF TACKS.

Life is a sad riddle. There is, at last, only one way out to give it up.

A hog may eat the part of a man without knowing it. A man can never eat the part of a hog without knowing it.

We all regret to-day what we did yesterday. Will we regret the day after to-morrow, what we do to-morrow? Is it not the only safe way to do nothing at all?

BROWNSON'S SMILE.

STORY OF BRAZIL'S REBELLION THAT
SAILORMEN LOVE TO TELL.

The American Commander Got His Orders
Concerning the Insurgent Cruiser and He
Smiled Blantly as He Executed Them
Gained His Point Without a Shot.

The going abroad of Capt. Brownson on his mission for the United States Government was an episode in his life showing exactly the kind of a man he was. It was in January, 1894, that the civil war in Brazil was coming to a climax in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. The insurgents were in the harbor with several ships of war, and the government fleet of the United States was in the harbor. The American Commander got his orders concerning the insurgent cruiser and he smiled blantly as he executed them. He gained his point without a shot.

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